



FACTORY OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS

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Cantoni[®]
GROUP

ELECTRONIC SUPPLY SYSTEMS RECTIFIER SERIES B2, B5, PS



A number of modules, ranging from simple circuits with classic designs, to complex assemblies ensuring quick action and drives positioning have been designed to drive the brakes. Relevant brake applications with switching in the primary or secondary circuits are ensured by half- or full-wave rectifiers and fast electronic circuits. The manufacturer recommends to use as low alternating current voltages as possible to supply the brakes. Appropriate choice of the control voltage will prevent or at least limit surges that may occur in power supply circuits. It is not recommended to use extensively long control wiring, which would be a source of harmful surges.

Rectifier B2-1P

The B2–1P rectifiers series forms a complete wave rectifier unit for direct installation. The terminal strip provided facilitates installation and connection to the circuit.

RECTIFIER PARAMETERS			
		B2-1P-400	B2-1P-600
Maximum input voltage(alternating voltage AC)	U_{IN}	400 VAC	600 VAC
Maximum output voltage (direct voltage DC)	U_{OUT}	$0,45 U_{IN}$	$0,45U_{IN}$
Maximum continuous output current rectifier	I_{OUT}	2A	2A

For Example

Maximum input voltage(alternating voltage) - $U_{IN} = 230VAC$,

The resulting output voltage of the rectifier (direct voltage) - $0,45U_{IN} = 0,45 \times 230 = 104VDC$

Rectifier B5-1P

The B5–1P rectifiers series forms a complete wave rectifier unit for direct installation. The terminal strip provided facilitates installation and connection to the circuit.

RECTIFIER PARAMETERS			
		B5-1P-400	B5-1P-600
Maximum input voltage(alternating voltage AC)	U_{IN}	400 VAC	600 VAC
Maximum output voltage (direct voltage DC)	U_{OUT}	$0,45 U_{IN}$	$0,45U_{IN}$
Maximum continuous output current rectifier	I_{OUT}	5A	5A

For Example

Maximum input voltage(alternating voltage) - $U_{IN} = 230VAC$,

The resulting output voltage of the rectifier (direct voltage) - $0,45U_{IN} = 0,45 \times 230 = 104VDC$

Rectifier B2-2P

The B2–2P rectifiers series forms a complete full-wave rectifier unit for direct installation. The terminal strip provided facilitates installation and connection to the circuit. The rectifier allows feeding input voltage max. 400VAC, 2A which after rectification provides DC voltage of value equal to 0,9 input voltage.

RECTIFIER PARAMETERS		
Maximum input voltage(alternating voltage AC)	U_{IN}	250 VAC
Maximum output voltage (direct voltage DC)	U_{OUT}	$0,9U_{IN}$
Maximum continuous output current rectifier	I_{OUT}	2A

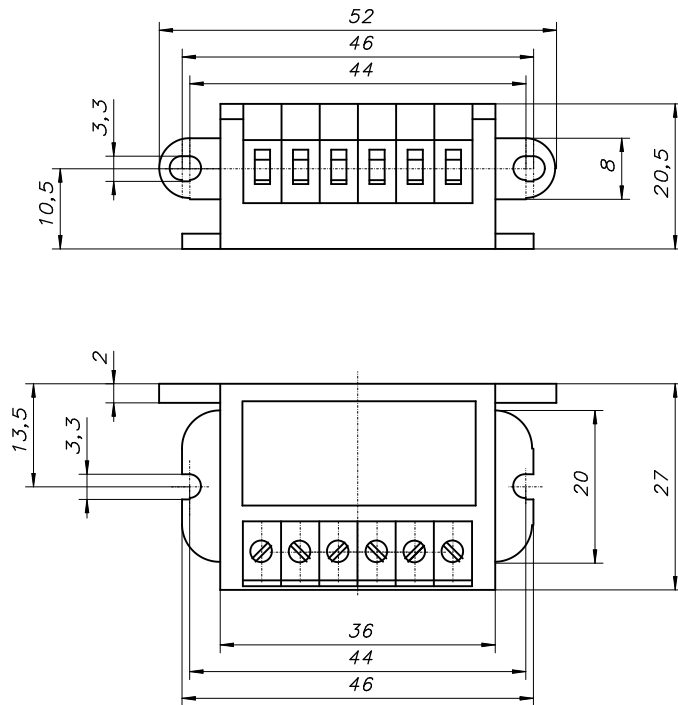
For example

Maximum input voltage (alternating voltage) - $U_{IN} = 230VAC$,

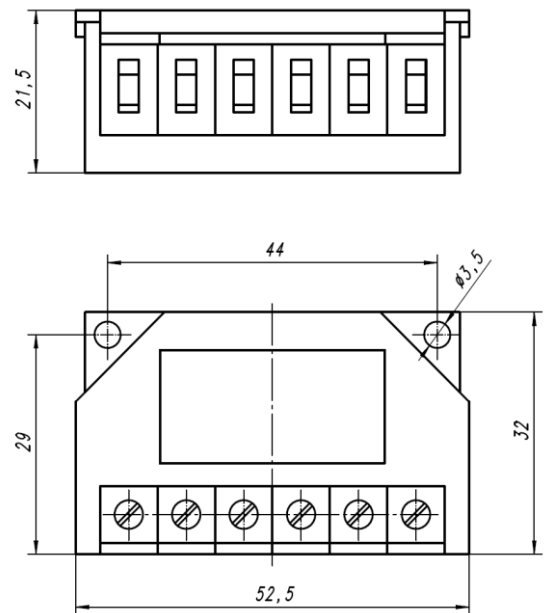
The resulting output voltage of the rectifier (direct voltage) - $0,9U_{IN} = 0,9 \times 230 = 207VDC$

Rectifiers dimensions

**B2-1P-400,
B5-1P-400,
B2-2P**

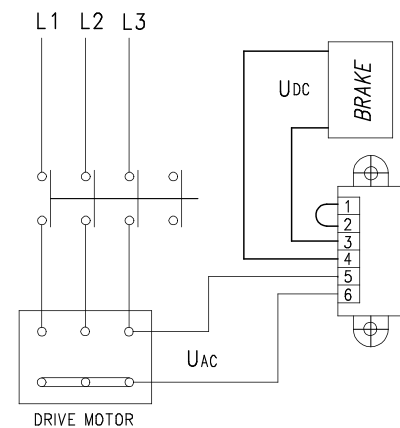


**B2-1P-600,
B5-1P-600**



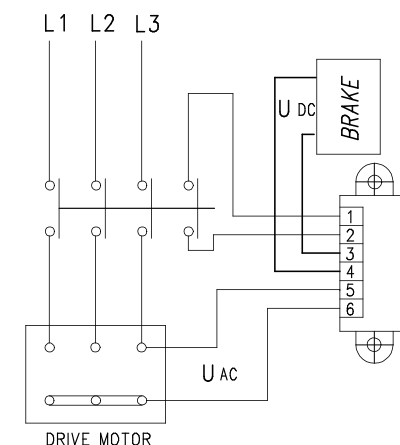
Disconnection of power supply on AC side

The diagram presents connection of rectifiers to supply circuit of motor. When disconnecting the voltage, the magnetic field causes the coil current to flow further through the rectifying diodes and drops slowly. The magnetic field reduces gradually causing prolonged time of braking action and consequently delayed increase of braking torque. If action time is irrelevant, brake should be connected on the AC side. When switching off, the supply circuits act as rectifying diodes.



Disconnection of power supply on DC side

The diagram presents connection of rectifiers into electric motor circuit. The coil current is interrupted between the coil and supply (rectifier) circuit. The magnetic field reduces very quickly, **giving short time of braking action and consequently rapid growth of braking torque.** When switching off on DC voltage side, a high peak voltage is generated in the coil causing faster wear of contacts due to sparking. For protecting the coil against peak voltages and protecting the contacts against excessive wear, the rectifier circuit is provided with protective facility allowing brake connection on DC voltage side.



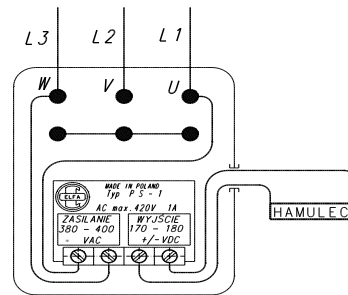
Rectifier PS-1

Circuit PS-1 is built on the basis of MOSFET type semiconductor technique which enabled achieving effects not available in traditional designs. The brake electromagnet energized through circuit of this construction enables the brake to achieve connection and disconnection time parameters analogous to breaking of circuit on direct current side. The parameters obtained are not however gained through utilization of additional electrical circuits and switches.

Simplicity of installation and parameters achieved enable very wide application, particularly in cases requiring positioning of drives, operation with high frequency of actuations compounded with repeatability of brake connecting and disconnecting times.

Supply circuit PS-1 forms a complete unit for direct installation. Provided with a four-terminal strip, it enables unhindered adaptation in every cooperating circuit. The circuit is adapted for supply from alternating current source of 380-400 VAC max. 420 VAC which after rectification and appropriate formation enables obtaining direct voltage of 170-180 VDC for brake supply.

The diagram below shows the method of connecting the circuit PS 1 into supply circuit of brake cooperating with 3x400 VAC electric motor with star-connected winding.



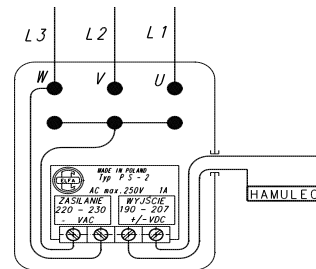
Rectifier PS-2

Circuit PS-2 is built on the basis of MOSFET type semiconductor technique which enabled achieving effects not available in traditional designs. The brake electromagnet energized through circuit of this construction enables the brake to achieve connection and disconnection time parameters analogous to breaking of circuit on direct current side. The parameters obtained are not however gained through utilization of additional electrical circuits and switches.

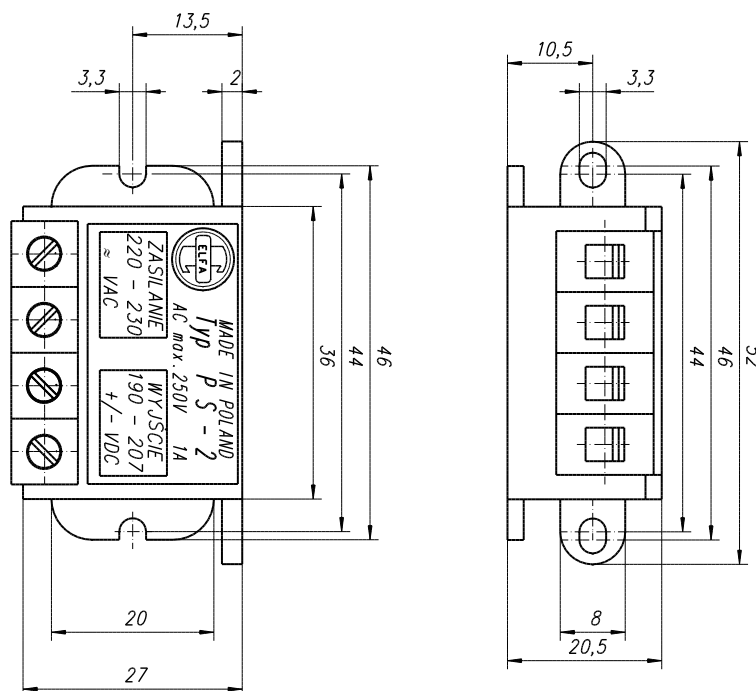
Simplicity of installation and parameters achieved enable very wide application, particularly in cases requiring positioning of drives, operation with high frequency of actuations compounded with repeatability of brake connecting and disconnecting times.

Supply circuit PS 2 forms a complete unit for direct installation. Provided with a four-terminal strip, it enables unhindered adaptation in every cooperating circuit. The circuit is adapted for supply from alternating current source of 220-230 VAC max. 250 VAC which after rectification and appropriate formation enables obtaining direct voltage of 190-207 VDC for brake supply.

The diagram below shows the method of connecting the circuit PS 2 into supply circuit of brake cooperating with 3x400 VAC electric motor with star-connected winding.



Rectifiers PS-1, PS-2 dimensions



**The producer reserves the right to modify as a result of developing the product.
It is possible to realize special versions.**